THE SENATE ADOPTS THE CONFERENCE

REPORT. SHORT SPEECHES AND QUICK WORK-THE CHANGES

MADE BY THE COMMITTEE. The conference committee on the Tariff measure completed its 'work shortly after All other earthern, stone and crockery ware, white noon yesterday, and its report was hastinto print so that there might be no delay in the Senate in acting At the evening session the measure was taken up. Only a few speeches were made when the vote was called for. There was much excitement the chamber, and when it announced that the report had been adopted there was considerable applause. It is thought that the House will adopt the measure to-day. The changes in the Senate bill made by the conference committee are

BROUGHT TO A VOTE IN THE SENATE. THE CONFERENCE BILL ADOPTED BY A VOTE OF

32 TO 31-THE DIVISION LIST. [BY TSLEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, March 2.—At 9 o'clock to-night Senator Morrill took the floor and made an explanation of the changes in the Tariff bill and their effect, saying at the close that the bill, if adopted, would reduce the revenues about \$75,000,000. He moved that the report of the conference committee be adopted, and called for the yeas and nays.

THE FINAL SPEECHES. There was a moment of silence and the clerk was about to begin the roll call, which it was hoped would prove to be the last stage in the long and tedious course of tariff legislation. Senator Beck said that if the matter was to go by default he would say a few words setting forth views of the defects of the bill. Passing from point to point Senator Beck soon warmed up and poured forth his invectives with all the fervor of his strong nature. Iron ore was his first point of attack. This he declared had been increased by the commit-tee 50 per cent over the rate passed by the two Houses. He read from the record to show that Senator Mahone had sought in the Senate to have the rate upon ore increased, but had been unsuccessful. He referred to the fact that the senator was a member of the conference committee, tleaving the impression that the Senator had taken advantage of his accidental position to secure an undue advance upon an article in which his own State was vitally

He found as much fault with other features of

the round as much fault with other features of the iron schedule, and dwelt upon them until halfpast 11 o'clock.

Senator Byard followed Senator Beck, making an argument against the irregularity of the proceedings of the conference committee and declaring that its report ought not to be adopted. Senator Vance made the last speech, closing his remarks at 12:15.

The call of the roll upon the adoption of the report was somewhat exciting. The Democrats had a majority in the chamber. As the call proceeded and their responses were found to be unanimously in the negative, while some Republicans refrained from voting, it began to be feared that the bill would fail. When Senator Williams's name was reached he announced that he had a general pair with Senator Saunders, of Nebraska, but he was assured by that Senator's colleagues that he would vote against the bill; therefore he (Williams) would record his vote in the negative. Senator Rollins said he had authority from Senator Saunders to pair him in favor of the bill. Senator Williams in a very offensive manner declared that the Senator from New-Hampshire was too forward in such matters and insisted on recording his vote in the negative. Senators Cameron, of Pennsylvania, and Van Wyck voted with the Democrats in the negative, while Senator McPherson voted is the affirmative. Senator McPherson voted is the affirmative. Senator Davis, of West Virginia, was present, but refrained from voting. One by one the absent Republican Senators came in, and before the result was declared announced their votes. Senator ingalls, who was present all the time, but refrained galls, who was present all the time, but refrained galls, who was present all the time, but refrained galls, who was present all the time, but refrained plantshed, or glanced senet iron, or sheet steel, by whatever name designated, 2½ cents per pound; plantshed, or glanced sneet iron, or sheet steel, by whatever name designated, other than the pollshed, plantshed, or glanced sneet iron, or sheet steel, by whatever name designated, other than the pollshed, plantshed, or glanced sneet iron, or sheet steel, by whatever name designated, other than the pollshed, plantshed, or glanced sneet iron, or sheet steel, by whatever name designated, other than the pollshed, plantshed, or glanced sneet iron, or sheet steel, by whatever name designated, other than the pollshed, plantshed, or glanced sneet iron, or other material been pickled or cleaned by acid, or by any other material tor's colleagues that he would vote against gails, who was present all the time, but refrained from voting when his name was called, announced his vote in the affirmative at the last moment. This decided the matter and the report was de-clared to be adopted by a vote of 32 to 31.

THE BILL LIKELY TO PASS THE HOUSE. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, March 3 .- At 12:45 a. m. a message was received in the House from the Senate announcing the adoption of the conference report on the Tariff bill. It was received with some ap plause on the Republican side and with utter silence by the Democrats, many whom were greatly disappointed. They had hoped that the Free-Trade Democratic Senators would carry out their threat to "talk the bill to death." There is very little reason to doubt that the bill will pass the House to-day.

HOW THE REPORT WAS RECEIVED. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, March 2 .- It was not to be expected that the report of the Tariff Conference Committee would be satisfactory to everybody. Men who represent wool-growing interests sharply criticise the report because the rates on wool have not been advanced. Certain steel interests are also dissatisfied. In the main, however, Republican Representatives are pretty well satisfied with the bill, and will vote for it if they can get a chance. Some of the more important changes may be indi-

In the "similitude" section the new bill contains a clause providing that if two or more rates of duty shall be applicable to any article, it shall be classified under the highest rate, a point on which the Senate bill is silent. The new bill advances the duty on decorated earthenware to 60 per cent, 10 per cent above the Senate rate. The rate on bottles has been raised from 30 per cent ad valorem to 1 cent per pound. In the metal schedule thirtytwo changes have been made, two of which are merely verbal. In comparison with the Senate bill iron ore has been advanced from 50 to 75 cents per ton, pig iron from \$6 50 to \$6 72, and the paragraph so amended as to include scrap steel. Steel rails are advanced from \$15.68 to The rates on bar iron, polished beet-iron, steel ingets, blooms, slabs. etc., etc., have been changed to correspond in the main with the metal schedule of the Ways and Means bill. The Senate rates in the lumber schedule have not been changed. The only change in the sugar schedule is on sugars from thirteen to sixteen Dutch standard, the rate on which is raised from 2.50 to 2.75 cents per pound.

In the cotton schedule a proviso has been inserted making the duty on all cotton cloth not exceeding 200 threads to the square inch if unbleached, etc., and worth more than 8 cents per square yard, or if dyed, printed, etc., and worth over 13 cents per square yard, 40 per cent ad valorem. Jute butts are taken from the free list and made dutiable at \$5 per ton. In the wool schedule a paragraph is inserted making the rate on cloaks, dolmans, etc., 45 cents per pound, plus 40 per cent ad valorem. Salt in sacks, bags, etc., is put at 12 cents per 100 pounds, instead of 10 cents, and salt in bulk at 8 cents per 100 pounds, instead of 6 cents. A new section respecting appraisals is bidded.

THE CHANGES IN DETAIL.

Washington, March 2 .- The tariff changes made in the Tax and Tariff bill by the conference com-mittee are in the items given below, upon which the committee recommended the following rates and classifi-

Schedule A .- Chemical products: Glue, 20 per centum ad valorem; alumina, alum, patent alum, alum substi-tute, sulphate of atumina and aluminous cake and alum in crystals or ground, 60 cents per 100 pounds; baryata, sulphate of, or barytes manufactured, one-fourth of 1

THE REVENUE TARIFF BILL. | cent per pound; oil or essence of rum, 50 cents per EARTHENWARE AND GLASSWARE

Schedule B.-Eartheuware and glassware: China por celain, parian and bisque ware, including plaques, orna-ments, ch rms, vases and statuettes painted, printed, or gilded, or otherwise decorated, ornamented in any manner, and on earthen, stone and crockery ware, painted or gilded, 60 per centum ad valorem. glazed or edged, printed, painted, dipped or cresm-colored, composed of earthy or mineral substances not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, 55 per cent ad valorem. Green and colored glass bottles, vials demijohns and carboys (covered or uncovered), pickle or preserve jars, and other plain, moulded or pressed green and colored bottle-glass not cut, engraved or painted and not specially enumerated or provided to in this act, I cent per pound; if alled, and not otherwise in this act provided for, said articles shall pay 30 per cent ad valorem in addition to the duty on the con-terts. All glass bottles and decanters and other like vessels of glass shall, if filed, pav the same rates of duty n addition to any duty chargeable on the contents as if not filled, except as in this act other wise specially provided for. Cylinder and crown glass (polishe 1), not exceeding ten by fifteen inches square, 212 cents per square foot; above that and not ex-ceeding 16 by 24 inches square, 4 cents per square foot; above that and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches square, 6 cen.s per square foot; above that and not exceeding 24 by 60 inches square, 20 cents per square foot; all above that, 40 cents per square foot.

METAL ORES AND SCRAP. edule C.-Metals : Iron ore, including mangamfer ous iron ore, also the dross or residuary from burnt pyrites, 75 cents per ton. Sulphur ore, as pyrites, or sulpauret of iron in its natural state, containing not more than 3½ per cent of copper, 75 cents per ton; provided that ore containing more than 2 per cent of copper shall pay, in addition thereto, 212 cents per pound for the copper contained therein. Iron in pigs, iron kentiedge, spicgelisen, wrought and cast scrap iron, and scrap steel, 3-10ths of a cent per pound, but nothing shall be deemed scrap iron or scrap steel except waste or refuse to be remanufactured.

MANUFACTURED IRON: Steel railway bars, and railway bars made in part of steel, weighing more than twenty-five pounds to the yard, \$17 per ton; bar iron, rolled or hammered, comprising flats not less than one inca wide, nor less than three-eign hs of one inc., thick, eight-tenths of or ent per pound; comprising round iron not less than three-fourths of one inch in diameter, and square from not less than three-fourths of one inch square, one cent per pound; comprising flats less than one inch wide, or less than three-eighths of one inch thick; round iron less than three-fourths of one inch, and not less than seven-sixteenths of one inch in diameter, and square iron less than three-fourths of one inch square, one and one-tenth of one cent per bound, provided that all iron in slabs, bl cops, or other forms less finished than iron in bars and ore advanced than pig-iron, except castings, shall b rated as iron in bars, and pay a duty accordingly; and one of the above iron shall pay a less rate of duty than 35 per cent ad valorem; provided further, that all iron ears, blooms, billets, or sizes or shapes of any kind, in the manufacture of which charcoal is used as fuel, shall be subject to a duty of \$22 per ton. Iron or steel raus, weighing not over twenty-five pounds to the yard, nine-tenths of one cent per pound; iron or steel flat rails, punched, eight-tenths of one cent per pound. Round fron, in colls or rods, less than seven-sixteenths of one inch in diameter, and bars or shapes of rolled iron not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, one

Boiler or other plate iron, sheared or unsheared, skelp iren, sheared or rolled in grooves, 14 cents per pound; sheet-iron, common or black, thinner than one inch and one and one-teuth of one cent per pound; thinner than No. 20 wire gauge and not thinner than No. 25 wire gauge one and two-tentes of one cent per pound; thin-ner than No. 25 wire gauge and not thinner than No.

steel, by whatever name designated, 2½ cents per pound; provided, that plate or sheet or taggers iron, by wnatever name designated, other than the polished, planished, or glanced herein provided for, which has been pickled or cleaned by acid, or by any other material or process, and which is cold rolled, shall pay 'a cent per pound more duty than the corresponding gauges of common or block sheet or taggers iron.

Cast iron vessels, plates, stove plate, andirons, sad irons, tallor's irons, hatter's irons, and castings of iron, not succially enumerated or provided for in this set, one and one-quarier of one cent per pound.

Iron or steel railway fish plates, or splice bars, one and one-fourth of one cent per pound.

Anvis, anchore or parts thereof, mill trons and mill cranks of wrought iron, and wrought iron for ships, and forgings of fron and steel for vessels, steam engines and locomotives, or paris thereof weighing each twenty-five pounds or more, 2 cents per pound.

Steel isgots, cogged ingots, blooms and slaos, by whatever process made; die blocks or blanks; billets and bars and tagered or bevelaed bars, bands, hoops, strips, and sheets of all gauges and widths, plates of all thicknesses and widths, steamer, crank and other shafts; wrist or crank pins, connecting rods and piston rods; pressed, sheared or stamped shapes, or blanks of sheet or plate steel, or combination of steel and iron, punched or not punched, immer moulds or swaged steer; gun mods, not in bars, alloys used as substitutes tor steel tools; ail descriptions and shapes of drysand, loam, or iron modded steel castings, ail of the above classes of steelmot otherwise specially provided for in this act, valued at 4 cents a pound and not above 7 cents per pound, 2½ cents per pound; provided that on all fron or steel bars, rods, strips or steel sheets of winds the pround in addition to the rates provided in this act.

Steel wheels and steel tired wheels for railway purposes, whether would you purposed on the wire of which it is made. On from wire rop

Manufacturers' articles or wares, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, composed wholly or in part of fron, steel, copper, lead, nickel, pewter, tin, zinc, gold, silver, piationm, or any other metal, and whether partly or wholly manufactured, 45 per centum ad valorem. CIGARS, PROVISIONS AND LIQUORS.

Schedule E.—Sugar: All sugar above No. 13 and not above No. 16 Duten standard, 2 75-100 cents per pound. Schedule G.-Provisions: Comfits, sweetments, or fruits preserved in sugar, spirits, syrup, or molasses not otherwise specified or provided for in this act, and jeliles of all kinds, 35 per centum ad valorem.

Schedule H.—Liquors: Ginger ale or glinger beer, 20 per cent ad valorem, but so separate or additional duty shall be collected on bottles or jugs containing the same.

COTTON AND COTTON GOODS. Schedule I.—Cotton and cotton goods: On all cotton cloth, not blesched, dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, exceeding 100 and not exceeding 200 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, 3 cents per square yard; if bleached, 4 cents per square yard; if dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, 5 cents per square yard; provided that on all cotton cloth not exceeding 200 threads to the equare inch, counting the warp and filling, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, valued at over 10 cents per square yard; dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, valued at over 10 cents per square yard; dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed, valued at over 12 cents per square collected and paid a duty of 40 per centum ad valorem. Schedule J.—Hemp, jute and flax goods: Brown and bleached linens, ducks, canvas, paddings, cot bottoms, diapers, crash, huckbacks, haadkeroniefs, lawns or other manufactures of flax, jute or hemp, or of which flax, jute or hemp shall be the component material of chief value, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, 35 per cent ad valorem.

Note.—The conference committee strike out the to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, 3 cents

THE IRISH CONSPIRACY. TWO MORE ARRESTS MADE.

Paris, March 2 .- An Irishman who gave his name s Hyland, but whose real name is John Walsh, was

arrested in Havre, yesterday. He was referred to by Carry. The newspapers say that he has avowed his complicity in the Phænix Park murders.

DUBLI'S, March 2.—A to ther arrest in connection with the murder conspiracy recently disclosed here has been made at Tullamore. STARTLING DISCOVERIES MADE.

London, March 3 .- A Dublin dispatch to The Daily News says: "The police have made startling discoveries at Rochdale. Lists of names of the chief members of ous secret societies and documents disclosing the extent have been seized at the lodgings, in Rochdale, of Walsh, who has been arrested at Havre, and who has been organizing a secret act have, and who has been organizing a secrety in the North of England. Correspondence with Byrne regarding the organization and a photograph of 'Number One,' clearly establishing his identity, were also found. It was after these discoveries had been made that Walsh was arrested."

BYRNE'S ATTEMPT TO PROVE AN ALIBI. Paris, March 2 .- The Government will await the rrival of documents from England before deciding hether or not to allow the extradition of Byrne The triends of Byrne have telegraphed for evi-

dence to prove an alibi for him on May 6 last, the day on which Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke were murdered. The Temps says that he will be released instantly if it can be proved that he was in London on May 6 last.

THE DELAY IN SHERIDAN'S CASE.

WASHINGTON, March 2. - Those here who have given the matter attention believe that the delay in moving against Sheridan means that the British Government has abandoned the idea of prosecuting him. One interesting point is suggested-whether, if the proceedings should be had and his extradition should be granted by the courts, the State Department would not refuse it on the ground that the Crimes act had changed the law under which it was supposed accused persons would be tried when the treaty was made. The law then contemplated a trial only by jury, while the Crimes act has substituted, in such cases as this, a trial by judges or commissioners. It does not seem likely that the case will ever reach that point, but there is reason for saying that this view will be urged upon the Department.

THE EXTRADITION APPLICATIONS. DUBLIN, March 2 .- The London correspondent of The Freeman's Journal says: "England has no option but to apply to the French and American Governments respectively for the extradition of Byrne and Sheridan. If foreign States think that they can justly and prudently withdraw alleged murderers or instigators of murder from trial, the responsibility is primarily theirs."

LONDON, March 2 .- The Law Times, in an article on the application for the extradition of Sheridan, points out that a provise excluding perpetrators of political crimes from extradition does not occur in the Ashburton Treaty. The treaty, it says, does in-York the crime of murder includes being accessary thereto. The question is a strictly legal one. The Law Times says the utmost charge that can be brought against Sheridan is conspiracy to murder, and his crime, therefore, is not within the strict terms of the treaty; but the United States has the discretionary power in the matter.

STILL SEARCHING FOR \*" NUMBER ONE." DUBLIN, March 2,-The London correspondent of The Freeman's Journal asserts that a warrant has been actually issued for the arrest of the man known as "Number One," copies of which have been sent to Liverpool and Birmingham. There is reason to believe that he will shortly be arrested.

THE OBJECT OF PARNELL'S VISIT. DUBLIN, March 2.—It is expected that Mosers Brennan and Egan and several of Mr. Parnell's folowers in the House of Commons will accompany the latter to America. Their intention is to give full account to the Irish in America of the way in which the funds of the Land League were dis-

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE SPANISH ANARCHISTS.

MADRID, March 2.-Additional agrarian outrages have occurred in Andalusia. Eleven anarchists in inil at Espera declare that they, with others, were pledged to murder landlords and to commit robbery and arson at the bidding of their leaders. The Gov ernment, it is said, intends to proclaim several dis-tricts in Andalusia.

MR. GLADSTONE IN LONDON. LONDON, March 2 .- Mr. Gladstone has returned to London from his solourn at Cannes.

TOPICS IN PARLIAMENT. LONDON, March 2 .- In the House of Commone to-day, on motion of the Marquis of Hartington Sir Arthur Otway was unanimously elected Deputs Speaker and chairman of the Ways and Means Commit tee, vice the Right Hon. Lyon Playfair, resigned.

A motion offered by Richard O'Shaughnessy, membe for the City of Limerick, declaring it expedient to duce in Ireland the principle of compulsory edu-

WIGGINS PREDICTS TIDAL WAVES. OTTAWA, March 2.-In an interview to-day Dr. Wiggins, on being asked if he still adhered to his predictions as to the storm of March 9 to 11, said: "1 do positively. It will be as great a storm as ever oc-curred upon the earth or can possibly occur. I am pos-tive that a tidal wave will occur in the Bay of Bengal, on the coast of Australia, and in the Gulf of Mexico."

FOREIGN NOTES.

BERLIN, March 2.—The Empress of Germany has given 1,000 marks to the fund for the relief of the suffer-ers by the floods in America.

VIENNA, March 2.-The Government of Hungary has undertaken to complete by next fall the removal by dynamite of the rocks at the Iron Gate of the Danube. PANAMA, Feb. 19.-Garcia Meron, Argentine Minister Colombia, and Mr. Vega, secretary to the Chilian legation, were about to fight a duel in Bogota recently, but were prevented from so doing by the police.

PARIS, March 2.—The santeness passed upon the president and manager of the Union Générale, have been con firmed by the Court of Appeal. The court, however, leclares that the first issue of shares was valid. LONDON, March 2.-The largest shipment of live stock this winter, consisting of 711 head of cattle and 1,570 head of sheep, all in good condition, has been landed at Birkenhead by the Warren Line steamer Victoria, from Boston. Sixteen sheep died. LONDON, March 2.- The owners and underwriters of

the British steamer Quebec, which recently arrived at Liverpool, after a passage of fifty days from Portland having been disabled, have awarded her captatu £1,000. The captain has also been appointed to the command of of the British steamer Brooklyn.

THE FIRE RECORD.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL THREATENED. A nurse in Ward No. 7, of Bellevue Hospital, at 7:25 o'clock last evening discovered smoke coming between the flooring planks, near one of the steam radiators in the room. The ward is situated in the rear building on the third floor and is occupied by cident patients, who are nearly ready to be dis As soon as she saw the smoke, the nurse in formed Warden O'Rourke. The sixteen patients in the ward were removed as rapidly as possible, together with those in the ward below. Then the flooring was ripped up with axes, and by means of a Babcock extinguisher the fire, which was found excepting along between the planks, was put out. It had been caused by the steam radiator.

GRAIN IN AN ELEVATOR DAMAGED. ALBANY, March 2 .- A fire broke out in the Dunlop Elevator this afternoon, but the flames were speedily extinguished. The principal damage was by water. About 13,000 bushels of grain, 8,000 barrels of flour and 80 tons of meal and feed, the bulk of which was owned by Frank Chamberlain, and on which there was an insurance of \$11,000, were destroyed. One hundred and fifty thousand makels of grain in the cievator escaped damage. The building belongs to the Dunley estate, is leased by Frank Chamberlain, and is fully insured.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

EXTENSION OF HANNIBAL AND ST. JO. The extension of the Hannibal and St. oseph Ratir ad Company from Quincy to Chicago has been practically decided upon. A survey of the route was made by the company a year or two ago and a charter for the building of the line obtained. Since then there have been negotiations for the sale of the road to have been unsuccessful. At a recent conference between officers of the two companies a price was fixed on the Hannibal and St. Joseph stock, but the terms of payment offered by the Chicago, Burlington and payment offered by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy were not considered satisfactory. In consequence of the failure of these negotiations, the project of building the new line from Quincy to Chicago has been revived. The contract for building it will be made very soon, it is said, and the surveyors of Brown, Howard & Co. will inspect the proposed route early next sprine. It is said by officers of the Hannical and St. Joseph Railroad that the line can be built easily for \$20,000 a mil. It will require not more than a year to complete the road, and the Chicago and Wes, era Indiana Railroad has already opened negotia ions for the use of its tracks and terminal facilities for an entrance in o Chicago. Jay Gould, Russell Sage, President Dowd and other direc ors of the company sail. Brown, Howard & Co., whose surveyors will examine the route immediately, built the "Nickel Plate" road.

RAPID TRANSIT IN BROOKLYN.

A meeting of residents of the Twenty-third, wenty-first and Twenty-fifth wards of Brooklyn was held last evening in Liberty Hall, at Gates and Nostrand aves., to favor the establishment of rapid transit from the bridge. There was a large attendance. Nelson J. Gates presided and John A. Quintard was secretary. Speeches favoring a system of rapid transit under control of the city were made by W. J. Coombs and Josiah Web. Congress nan-elect D. R. James off-red a resolu ion opposing the grant of a franchise to any individual or corporation to construct or control the approach to the bridge by an elevated, underground or surface roal. He advocated this in a speech and it was unanimously adorate.

A CONSOLIDATION DECLARED ILLEGAL. ALBANY, March 2 .- Attorney-General Russell o-day received the decision of Judge Follett in the case of the People in re Burt against the Boston, Hoosa Tunnel and Western Railway, to annul its contract with the Hoosac Tunnel and Saratoga Railroad, the Utica and Syracuse Air Line, the Mohawk and Lake Eric road and a road north from Pownal, Vt., to points in New and a road north from Pownal, Vt., to points in New-York, and also to dissolve its charter. The decision says that the afte opted consolidation of the four con-stituent companies is illegal and void, and that a new consolidated corporation, under the name of the Boston, Hoosac Tunuel and Westers Railway, has not been created; and orders that the individual defendants be forever restrained from exercising any corporate rights, privileges or framenses under and in pursuance of the attempted consolidation.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Boston, March 2.—The entire subscription to the Mexican Central Rallway securities under circular No. 4 amounted at the close of the books to \$7,229,500, or \$1,197,000 more than was a-ked for. It is reported that the syndicate took only \$1,000,000.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 2 .- The formation of a live stock transportation pool between Western and Cana-dian stock men and the Grand Trunk and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western roads is announced. The first instalment of this kind of freight passed over the Delatransportation of dressed beef by the same combination

CHICAGO, March 2.-The Nickel-Plate road had repre sentatives on the Board of Trade to-day taking orders for grain shipments. This is believed to be the beginning of a misunderstanding between the Board and the

ort of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was issued to-day. The gross earnings for 1882 of all lines op-erated east and west of Pittsburg were \$79,889,068 13; for 1881 they were \$75,182,973 77. The gross expenses, for 1881 they were \$75,182,973.77. The gross expenses, excluding rentals, interest, dividends, etc., for 1882 were \$50,737,534.37; for 1881, \$46,243,277.88. These figures show the net earnings for last year to amount to \$29,151,533.76. In 1881 the net earnings were \$28,939,695.89, showing an increase last year of \$211,837.87. William P. Robinson has been appointed traffic manager of the New-York, West Shore and Buffalo Raliway Company.

ager of the New-York, West Shore and Buffalo Rallway Company.

TORONTO, March 2.—It is officially announced that the recounts of the Grand Trunk Rallway for the period be-tween August 12 and December 31 show a balance suf-ficient to pay full interest on the first and second prefer-ence stocks and 33 per cent on the third preference. OTTAWA, March 2.—A number of New-York and Bos-ton capitalists are in this city negotiating with the On-tario Pacific Railway for the construction of a line from Cornwall to Sault Ste. Marie.

THE CHICAGO MARKETS.

IBT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. CHICAGO, March 2 .- The stocks of provisions pork 277, 941 bbis : contract lard, 93,969 tierces; short ribs, middles, 39,261,451 pounds. The stock of lard was much larger than was anticipated and made the market weak. Pork opened at a decline of 5@10 cents and after a trifling raily of 22325 cents began to drop. The closing prices were the lowest of the day and were 12122 15 cents under this morning's and 20225 cents under last night's. May closed at \$18452\$18472. Lard was weaker even than pork. It opened 71,2010 cents a hundred pounds under last night's figures, dropped 10012 cents and closed at the lowest figures of the day. March closed at \$112719 and May at \$11 5719 those of twenty-four hours ago. Grain did not act as provisions did. Wheat opened at an advance of 1823 of a cent, and advanced lew1 cent. May stood at one time at \$1 154, and March at \$1 094. From the top figures there was a tumble of 1 3112 cents. At the close on the call, March stopped at \$1 0814, and May at \$1 135,3 call, March stopped at \$1.084, and May at \$1.135.8 \$1.134. On the curb there followed a sharp rally of \$4.2 \$1.50 a cent. In corn the fluctuations were not so wild. The opening was at last night's figures; after a fractional advance a decline began. The close, however, was only \$4.2 by of a cent under the opening. Outs were very strong all day until the close, when May closed at \$4375, \$1.50 fa cent under last night. There were large offerings in the call for the purpose, it is believed, of breaking the market to get out a line of shorts. Peter McGooch has not any lard left. He had some, not very much, perhaps, of the actual hog fat, but he held contracts for a good many thousand there up to a few days axo. It has all been sold now, however. Mr. McGeoch began huying lard more than two months ago when it was going cheap, at less than 10-2 cents. He bought until he had taken in, one authority says, 70,000 therees for March delivery. Alexander H. Tyng, of Peoria, brother of the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, it, is credited with running a' deal' in the March option of oats. The whole stock of oats in sight is less than 5,000,000 bushels, and at \$4.830c. a bushel, the figure at which the most of his purchases were made, it would not take any great sum of money to 'corner' the market. Three-quarters of the crop of oats has been caten up, he says, and half the year left yet before another harvest. \$1 13%. On the curb there followed a sharp rally of 140

TROUBLES OF BUSINESS MEN.

CLEVELAND, March 2 .- F. A. Bates, president and owner of two-thirds of the stock of the Cleve, land Furuance Company, has returned from Steul ville and denies the report of the failure. He says if the market does not improve soon he will wind up the com

DEXTER, Me., March 2.-The directors of the Dexter Woollen Mills corporation have decided to suspend oper ations. The company owns three large mills here. The principal reason assigned for this decision is the high principal reason assigned for this decision is the high price of wool. Cincago, March 2.—Jason D. Stone, wool-dealer, to-day confessed judgment in the Superior Court on two

day confessed judgment in the Superior Court on two notes for \$4,645 and \$5,631 respectively, in favor of Josiah L. Hathaway.

BONDS STOLEN BY A SNEAK THIEF.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2.-While John S. Brown, Treasurer of the Guarantee Trust and Safe Deposit Company, was in the office of the president this ment connected with the treasurer's office and mede, his escape with \$70.000 of consolidated 5 per cent bouds of the People's Passenger Railway Company. It is be-lieved that the bonds cannot be negotiated. The mar-ket value of the bonds is about \$42,000.

FATHER AND SONS SENTENCED FOR LIFE. BANGOR, Me., March 2 .- The Chadbournesfather and two sons-who have been in jail here a long time, were to-day sentenced to imprisonment for life for the murder of Alvin T. Watson, at Parkman, in June. 1881.

A MUCH-CONVICTED LIQUOR-DEALER.

RUTLAND, Vt., March 2 .- John O'Neil, a liquor-dealer of Whitehall, N. Y., whose case under the Civil Rights bill was adversely decided upon in the United States District Court yesterday, was to-day found last been guilty of 457 offenc , and fined \$9,000 with \$500 costs | ball.

EX-TREASURER POLE'S STATEMENTS.

REPLYING TO INTERROGATORIES OF THE INVESTI-GATING COMMITTEE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 2 .- In answer to iterrogatories filed by the Legislative Investigating Committee ex-Treasurer Polk to day sent a long com-munication to the committee by the advice of his the subject matter is in litigation, and they can be more fully answered by taking his deposition in the suits. He states that he has no bonds, stocks or other valuables of which the committee has not been previously informed. He says that he has \$45,000 invested in Mexican mines, that being a one-third interest. The amount of securities tendered by his attemptors. tendered by his attorneys was not his property, being merely amounts expected to be realized from property attached by the State and from from property attached by the State and from his bondsmen. He says that he dea't largely in Memphis and Charleston stock in 1880 individually, and made large amounts of money. And in 1881 he became involved in a pool and lost censiderable money. "I do not remember to have at any time gone into stock speculations with Mr. Vict., Newcomb." he said. "I may have invested in some stock upon his add. "I may have invested in some stock upon his add. "I may have invested in some stock upon his advice, and in the same way have given directions. I sometimes dealt through his bank, the Unit d States National Bank, of New-York, but cannot remember the details of such transactions. I have from time to time dealt in railway securities, but such transactions were upon my own responsibility

details of such transactions. I have from time to time deait in railway securities, but such transactions were upon my own responsibility and in my individual capacity, and they were too numerous for me even to attempt to give them by detail or now remember, more than that they proved upon the whole very disastrous to me. I have had considerable means of my own and have had uninterrupted use and handling, while it isated, of my wife's property, which was considerable, and my operations may have at times been larger than my operations may have at times been larger than my operations may have at times been larger than my operations may have at times been larger than my operations may have at times been larger than my operations may have at times been larger than my operations may have at times been larger than my operations my have at times dealed report of an examination mad- by experts employed by the committee, which does me great injustice. The report gave the quarterly statements from my entrance into the office until January 3, 1883. The report makes it appear that with each quarter I was a defaulter. The experts could not have given me credit for the amount of cash in the safe and the vouchers usually kept there. There was no investigation of this office from the time I took charge down to April, 1881. Having means of my own I often loaned to my friends and sometimes largely more than I was able to, but it was rare for such transactions to have been in funds of the State. In conclusion, I desire to say, whatever of wrong has been done in the management of my office, I am the responsible one therefor, and cherish the hope that somer or later, if I have wronged the State, I may be able to repay it all."

TELEGRAPH WIRES IN CHICAGO CUT.

CHICAGO, March 2 .- When the Mutual Union relegraph Company was granted the right of way into the city, a provision was inserted in the franchise oblig under ground before March 1, 1883. This was not done and to- lay, by order of the Mayor, all the wires of the company at the southern city limits, fifty-eight in num-ber, were cut, and police were stationed there to prevent the company from putting them up again. At the northern city limits the wires were also cut. The Board

TO OBSERVE THE COMING ECLIPSE.

The steamship Acapulco, of the Pacific Mail Line, which left this port yesterday, had among its passengers a party of six scientists, who were on their way to Caroline Pland, one of the Marquesas group, in the South Pacific, to take observations of the eclipse of the sun, which will occur on May Three of the party were nominated by the National Academy of Sciences—Professor E. S. Holden, of Madison, Wis.; Dr. C. S. Hastings, of Y. E. D. Preston and Winslow Upton were sent by the oast Survey, and Lieutenant R. M. G. Brown by the Naval Observatory at Washington. Professor Holden, who has charge of the expedition, said to a TRIBUNE re

porter just before the Acapulco left her dock:
"Two gentlemen from the Royal Society, England,
will join us at the Isthmus and will have charge of the photographic work. We don't even know the names of the gentlemen, but hope they will be firstportographic work. We don't even know the names of the gentlemen, but hope they will be first-class sejentists. The object of our expedition has already been made known. The location of Caroline Island will afford us unusual opportunities for the observation of the coming eclipse. We hope to be able to find the rule which governs the motion of the mon. For the correction of the lunar tables, we shall observe the contacts with the greatest possible accuracy; the variation between the computed and the observed time will give an equation of conditions from which the corrections can be made. Our instruments have been constructed with special care and are as nearly perfect as they can be made. We shall try a new polariscope and spectroscope of high and low depression, with which we hope to obtain interesting results. Every arrangement has been made for the success of our work, and if the weather is favorable we shall no doubt obtain many new and important facts relating to the sun and its atmosphere. We hope to reach Callaso on March 22. We shall then proceed by one of the Government vessels to Caroline Island—a voyage of about twenty-five days, arriving there about April 20. After the eclipse we shall go to Honoliniu, Sandwich Islands, thence by steamer to San Francisco, arriving in New-York about July 1."

TWO VIEWS OF A CITY CHARTER.

The Citizens' Association of Jersey City held a meeting in the City Hall last night, and discussed the prospects of the new charter, which has been passed by the State Senate and now awaits the action of the House. It was decided to call a public meeting in favor of the measure, and a committee was appointed to make arrangements for holding it on next Friday evening. In the meantime a petition will be circulated throughout the meantime a petition will be circulated throughout the city for signatures, urging the members of the Assembly to pass the bill. An additional committee of thirty was appointed to go to Trenton next week and use its influence with the members.

An opposition meeting was held in the Catholic Institute, at which speeches were made denouncing the citizeus charter as a scheme in the interest of the railroads. The speakers were Assemblyman Cator, James Flemning, S. B. Ransom and Dr. I. N. Quimby. About 150 persons were in attendance.

A FATAL DOSE OF POISON BY ACCIDENT.

Coroner Merkle received notice late yesterday of the death of a woman under circumstances which called for an investigation. The notice read that Miss Sarah Ogden, age thirty-five, had died from the effects of poison administered by mistake at No. 1,213 Fourthave. It was learned that Miss Ogden had been ill for a long time with dyspepsia in an aggravated form. A physician had prescribed for her, but by mistake her nurse yeaterday gave her medicine from the wrong bottle, and the sick woman swallowed a poison intended for external use. The mistake was immediately discovered, and physicians were hastly summoned. They worked for a long time in an effort to relieve the woman, but to no purpose. She long time with dyspepsia in an aghastly summoned. They worked for a long time effort to relieve the woman, but to no purpose. died an hour or two after taking the poison.

SERGEANT WESTERVELT EXONERATED.

Captain Williams yesterday received information that the Police Commissioners had dismissed the charge against Sergeant Westervelt, of the Twenty ninth Precinct. A complaint was made against the sergeant by Anthony Comstock, who alleged that gamblers at No. 102 West Thirty-second-st. were warned of a warrant for their arrest after the warrant had been shown to the sergeaut. The Commissioners decided on Thursday that the sergeaud

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

SAN FRANCISCO IN DARKNESS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—The city was in darkess last night. All the street-limps were extinguished and moved because of the lack of funds to pay the gas bills.

A WRIT OF ERROR GRANTED.

UTICA, N. Y., March 2.—A writ of error and stay of proceedings has been granted by Judge Merwin in the case of William Henry Ostrander, the West Camden murderer sentenced to be hanged on April 5.

INDIANS KILLED BY RANCHMEN.

INDIANS KILLED BY RANCHMEN.

EL PASO, Tex., March 2.—On Tuesday a party of ranchmen west of Chihuahua, Mex., made a descent on an Indian camp and captured thirty aquaws and papooses. The ranchmen then marched through the city of Chihuahua with the scalps of the Indiana strung on long poles. DR. CARVER TO APPEAR WITH BUFFALO BILL.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., March 2,—Arrangements
have been perfected whereby Dr. Carver, the marksman, and
sunfale Bill will shortly start out in the show business, appearing in a border drama with real Indians and all

A. K. McCLURE CHARGED WITH LIBEL.

HARRISBURG, Penn., March 2.—Colonel A. K.

McClure, of The Philadelphia Times, was arrested for libel to
day on the eath of John Gallagher, a wakeman at the Capitol.
The suit is the outgrowth of arucies in The Times in reference to the Irish Catholic circulars distributed during the
last Gubernatorial campaign, and which purported to have
been signed by Gallagher and others. Colonel McClure gave
ball.

## PRICE FOUR CENTS. TWO LARGE FAILURES.

LEATHER MEN GREATLY SURPRISED. RUMPHREY & CO. MAKE AN ASSIGNMENT WITH LIABILITIES OF OVER \$600,000.

Great surprise was caused in the "Swamp" yes terday by the announcement of the failure of Humphrey & Co., wholesale dealers in hides and leather at Gold and Frankfort sts., who made an assginment without preference to s.nos Wilder. No rumors of their embarrassment had been in circula-tion and the first news of their trouble that came to the trade was the filing of their assignment. The firm has done a very large business and it was the general opinion of the trade that it was prosperous. The house is a very old one, the business having been established in Albany, it is said, over seventy-five years ago by the late Friend Humphrey, who was Mayor of Albany for many years and also a State Senator. He died in 1854 and his sons succeeded to the business at Albany under the style of Friend Humphrey's Sons. In 1872 the New-York business was established as a branch of the Albany house under the name of Humphrey & Colgate, the laster being the son of James B. Colgate, the well known Wali-st. banker. In March, 1874, Humphrey & Colgate dissolved, Mr. Colgate retiring, and the name was changed to Humphrey & Co. J.B. Colgate pecame a special partner is, the firm, putting in \$190,000, which he subsequently renewed up to February 28, 1885. The firm of Friend Humphrey's Sons, of Albany, and Humphrey & Co., of New-York, were identical except as to the special partner, the general partners being Theodore F. James H. and Correll Humphrey. Mr. Colgate was the special partner in the New-York house only.

The firm did a very large business, amounting to over \$1,000,000 a year. Some conservative firms in the "Swamp" thought it did too much business for its capital and made too much paper, the volume of which was estimated at \$400,000. On an The credit of the firm was quoted as excellent on account of she pressure of the house and the confidence felt in the hour and integrity of the men. In another case it would be quoted in good credit ompelling the floating of so much paper.

From friends of the firm it was learned that the liavilities would amount to between \$600,000 and the firm held largely by banks in this city and Boston. The assets are large, consisting of property, stock, and accounts, and it is thought that the firm overtrading and the stringency of the money market in affecting the sale of the firm's paper, which was detrimental to its extended business. In the "Swamp" the news was received with the greatest regret and expressions of sympathy for the firm in their miscortune were universal, and it was thought that measures would be taken for a speedy resumption. J. B. Colgate, the speedal partner, said that he had no statement to make in regard to the affair. A TRIBUNE reporter called on Mr. Wilder, the assignee, last evenna, out he said that he was not yet sufficiently familiar with the firm's affairs to say anything about the causes of the failure, the amount of the liabilities, the names of the coditors, or the probability of paying the claims in full. In regard to the members of the firm it was learned that one of them had gone to Albany to look after the interests of the firm there, that another was in Troga County, Penn., where the firm had large tanneries, and that the third partner, who was in the city, was sick. ket in affecting the sale of the firm's paper, which

loga County, Fenn., where the firm had large tanneries, and that the third partner, who was in the
city, was sick.

A prominent leather merchant in the "Swamp"
said that he did not think the failure would have a
serious effect on the leather trade. The banks had
been a little slow recently in accepting the paper of
leather firms, because there was a good deal out and
on account of the length of time during which
much of the capital of the firms was locked up in
the vats of the tanneries, while the hides were
becoming leather. The increased caution of the
banks had made it hard for some houses to meet
their obligations on time and he thought this the
chief cause of the suspension of Humphreys & Co.
It was one of the principal causes of the failure of
M. Armstroog & Sons, and that failure undoubtedly
had much to do in bringing about this one. "The
members of the firm were all men of the most scrapulous integrity, living modestly and giving close
attention to business; and there was little doubt
they would soon be on their feet again.

ASSIGNMENT OF A FRUIT FIRM. Wiley, Wickes & Wing, importers of fruits at Nos. 150, 152 and 154 Reade-st., made an assignment yesterday to John Galway, giving preferences for \$97,248.48. The business was a very large one, and the firm had high credit with the importers. It made specialty of raisins and currants. The business was established over thirty years ago as Robbins & Wiley, and has been under the names of W. H. Wiley & Co.; Wiley & Wickes, who dissolved in 1858; then Schultz, Wiley & Wickes, who dissolved in 1867, and were succeeded by Wiley, Wickes & Wing. R. W. Wing, of the firm, died in November, 1876, but his capital remained in the business and his son, Luman R. Wing, became a partner. The firm became very popular in the trade, its business increased largely and it became one of the largest buyers in this market. Mr. Wiley said yesterday that the cause of the assignment was the carrying of a very large stock of goods on a failing market. As near as he could estimate the liabilities were about \$400,000; that assets were in excess of that sum and would probably amount to \$500,000, consisting of stock, accounts, etc. At the Irving National Bank it was stated that the firm had ita account in the bank for many years and had always stood well, and it was thought that the assignment would be paid in full. Another creditor said that he had bought the firm's paper at 7½ per ceat, which had not yet matured. He attributed the failure to shrinkage, heavy expenses and selling goods without profit. assignment was the carrying of a very large stock

THE WAR AGAINST OYSTER DREDGERS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., March 2 .- The steamer Victoria J. Peed, having on board Governor Cameron and his staff, with detachments of troops from Norfolk, arrived here this evening. On Wednesday the Peed crossed over from the mouth of the Potomac to the eastern shore, where the oyster dredgers had not ref-learned of the expedition sent against them. Here they captured four oyster vassels. The combined crows num-bered thirty-two men. No resistance was made.

RESTRAINED FROM PRODUCING "IOLAN-

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 2 .- In the United States Circuit Court to-day an injunction was granted on the petition of D'Oyly Carte, restraining George B. Sayder and Robert Grace from producing the orchestral ac-companiments and music of "Iolanthe." The defendace did not appear.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

KILLED BY A GAMBLER.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., March 2.—John P., Conroy, a stone-cutter, was shot dead in a bar-room by Jack Griffin, a gambler, in a quarrel. The nurderor escaped. SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—Sing Lum, a Chinese murderer, who was to have been hanged to-day, was feared hanging dead in his cell this morning.

DRIVEN TO SUICIDE BY DOMESTIC TROUBLES, AUBURN, N. Y., March 2.—H. E. Brannon, experience of the town of Fleming, has committed suicide by hanging. Domestic infelicity to assigned as the cause of

the aci.

CONVICTED OF AN ATTEMPT TO BRIBE.

COUMBUS, Onlo, March 2.—The jury in the case of J. D. Watson, the lobbyist, charged with attempting to of J. D. Watson, the lobbyist, charged with attempting to tribe Representative Block, of Cleveland, last winter, die morning returned a verdict of guilty.

A MARRIED MAN'S DESPERATE ACT.

HAETFORD, Conn., March 2.—Walter J. Hosford, a young married man of Thompsonville, Conn., after sailing the connection of the shots at her without effect, and then such danked rates.

DEATH FROM AN OVERDOSE OF MEDICINE
TROY, N. Y. March 2.—Robert J. Prichard died
vesterday at Grantile from an overdose of taily pewiser,
The physician left s written prescription directing that on
The physician left s written prescription directing that on
could not read gave three powders every hour.

could not read gave three powders every hour.

STEALING BAGGAGE FROM A RAILROAD.

ALBANY, N.Y., March 2.—Henry Effher, a baggerman on the New York Central road, and John F. Strais was arrested here last night for stealing baggage. Charles Because an accomplice in New York, has also been arrested. The have carried on their operations ayatematically since September, and have worked by changing the checks on the baggage. HOW DANIEL MILLER WAS KILLED.

RICHMOND, Va., March 2.—Some days ago Danieller, colored, was murdered in Henrico County. His was a confessed that she saw Charles Lee. control track: She says fear of Lee prevented her from un soundered. Lee is in Jall.